

AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 30, NUMBER 20

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY 6, 1961



MOST OF INDIA'S PEOPLE are farmers. They raise a variety of crops—grains, cotton, sugar cane, tea, and rice in paddies such as this one.

India Struggles to Become Modern Nation

Asian Land Hopes for U. S. Assistance in Next Development Program

India, the most heavily populated non-communist country in the world, is in the midst of a great development program. Its success or failure may determine the future of democratic government on the far-flung continent of Asia.

ABOUT 125 miles northwest of the city of Calcutta lies India's Damodar Valley. Flying over this region, one sees from the plane clumps of tall smokestacks, the outlines of sprawling factories, and great dams holding back the river waters.

"India's future Ruhr" is a descriptive phrase that has been applied to the Damodar Valley. This area possesses many of the same assets that have made Germany's Ruhr a great industrial center—coal mines; water-power; a network of canals, highways, and railroads; and a plentiful supply of labor.

Today, the Damodar Valley is a key region in India's third 5-year plan, which will get under way in less than 2 months. That nation's economic planners are now making final adjustments on their ambitious program for the 1960's.

Sprawling land. India's area of 1,175,000 square miles is about one-third that of the United States.

The towering wall of the snow-capped Himalayas—highest mountains in the world—runs along India's northern border. To the south, the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers wind through heavily populated plains. Below this region is the vast, dusty plateau of the Deccan Peninsula. At its southern tip, palm-bordered beaches front the Indian Ocean.

Crowded nation. With well over 400,000,000 people, India is second only to Red China in population, and has more than twice as many people as the United States.

India's people pack such cities as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Delhi, but 80% of the population lives in thatched-roofed, mud-walled huts in rural villages. Many settlements are completely isolated with not even a road leading out.

Perhaps the first thing that strikes visitors to India is that country's poverty. In many big cities, the homeless may be seen at night, sleeping on public sidewalks. Conditions are scarcely better in rural areas where many a housewife cooks on a mud stove out-

of-doors, and serves her family a scanty meal of rice and vegetables on leaf plates.

Average yearly income per person figures out to about \$62—an amount less than the typical American factory worker earns in a week. This grinding poverty is reflected in poor diet, ill health, and an average life span of 35. Hardly more than 1 person out of 4 can read and write.

Ambitious goal. To make India a modern nation is the aim of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's government. Though the country's poverty is still overwhelming, those familiar with "old India" agree that remarkable progress has been made since 1947.

In that year, Great Britain—which had held India as a colony for close to 200 years—withdrew voluntarily, and chaos confronted the new rulers. The 2 big religious groups—Hindus and Moslems—were at swords' points. So determined were they to follow separate paths that 2 new nations emerged out of British-controlled India: Pakistan and the considerably larger Republic of India. Pakistan became a Moslem country, while India's people are mostly of the Hindu faith.

(Even after initial strife between these groups was curbed, hostility continued. A major step toward friendlier relations came last September when India and Pakistan promised to share the waters of the Indus River in a giant irrigation and power project. The big river flows through both countries, and the use of its waters was long a source of controversy.)

In foreign affairs, Nehru followed a neutral course. He refused to line up either with the western countries or the communist lands. India's internal problems were so urgent, he said, that foreign alliances must be avoided at all costs.

Nehru and his aides proceeded to consolidate more than 360 political regions under a single government. In 1951, the nation embarked on its first 5-year plan of modernization. The second 5-year plan, which began in 1956, is just now winding up.

Farm progress. Since 3 out of 4 Indians depend upon the soil for a living, Nehru's government has made a major effort to boost crop output.

The past year saw the best harvest that the nation has ever had. Over the last 10 years, farm production has

(Continued on page 6)

Nation Examines 'Youth Corps' Proposals

Should Uncle Sam Organize Groups to Serve at Home and Abroad?

This year, Congress is expected to discuss 2 proposals of special interest to young people. One involves a "Youth Peace Corps" to perform a variety of tasks abroad. The other deals with a "Conservation Corps," which would serve in national forests and other areas here at home.

ON at least 3 occasions during his drive for the Presidency, John Kennedy mentioned the establishment of a "Youth Peace Corps," composed of young Americans who would work in underdeveloped foreign countries. This plan had been under discussion for some time, but as a campaign topic it received much more attention than ever before.

Since the election, Dr. Max Millikan of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has studied the Peace Corps idea in detail and has submitted recommendations to the President.

Another study of the same topic, authorized by Congress last year, is still going on. A group headed by Dr. Maurice Albertson of Colorado State University is slated to complete this task by May 1, and to make a preliminary report sometime during the present month.

If a Youth Corps program is set up, how will it operate?

People who favor such an undertaking disagree on a number of details. Nevertheless, it is possible to give a general picture of what they have in mind.

If the idea is put into effect, young people will be able to volunteer for periods of probably 2 or 3 years. According to one plan now under discussion, they must be between the ages of 20 and 30; but there are other proposals calling for slightly different age limits.

The program will be open both to men and to women. At least, that was the suggestion made by Mr. Kennedy last fall.

The young people will not be paid high salaries. Dr. Albertson's committee reportedly believes that they should receive \$80 per month in addition to food and housing.

If a volunteer is accepted, he will be given several months' training here in the United States, and will also spend a brief training period in the land where he is to serve. Then he will take part in some project to improve living conditions among the people of that country.

For example, he might help to operate a school, build roads, set up an irrigation system, teach improved farming methods, or dig wells.

In most cases, the young Americans will work as comparatively small groups, and they will seek to fit themselves into community life in the areas where they are located.

Programs somewhat like the one just described are already being carried out by certain private organizations such as the International Voluntary Services (IVS) and the American Friends Service Committee. Young people working in the latter group perform their jobs during summer months, while those with the IVS volunteer for 2-year terms.

If a government-sponsored Youth

Peace Corps is eventually set up, it might act in cooperation with these and other private organizations, which already have gained a great deal of experience.

How large would the proposed Youth Peace Corps be?

This is an unsettled point. Dr. Millikan, in his report to President Kennedy, says that "it should . . . be started on a small scale," possibly employing "several hundred young people in the first year or two." Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minne-

ing to present estimates, a 2,000-member corps would cost our nation about \$10,000,000 per year.

Relation to draft. Could a young man secure exemption from the peacetime military draft by volunteering for overseas service in the proposed Youth Corps?

When Mr. Kennedy mentioned the plan last fall, he spoke of it as "an alternative to peacetime Selective Service." Dr. Millikan expresses a different view. He says: "It would be undesirable to publicize this program as an alternative to the draft."



AMERICAN YOUTH and farmer in Iran inspect a sheep's coat of fleece. If proposed U. S. Youth Corps is established, thousands of our young people may be sent abroad to help improve living standards in lands requiring assistance.

sota has suggested starting with not more than 500 youths and working up to a maximum membership of 5,000 within 4 years.

If the organization is kept comparatively small, as in these proposals, it probably will be limited to people who have had intensive training in some particular field such as agriculture, medicine, or engineering. Under Dr. Millikan's plan, the corps would consist entirely of college graduates.

On the other hand, many people believe that we should start on a far larger scale and should not demand such high educational qualifications. A labor union spokesman says: "We are kidding ourselves if we think we can make any contribution to world peace by starting with fewer than 5,000." Various other recommendations have ranged up to 1,000,000.

The expense of the project would, of course, vary with its size. Accord-

Certain observers think that too many youths might try to enter the corps for this reason alone, if complete exemption were offered.

On the other hand, some argue as follows: "It would be unfair if any young man, after devoting 2 or 3 years to overseas projects, were then required to spend an additional period in the armed forces. There should be a definite guarantee that this will not happen. Since the Youth Corps probably will involve harder work and fewer comforts than does peacetime military life, it won't appeal to many individuals who are simply trying to avoid Selective Service."

Dr. Millikan suggests deferments for Youth Corps members "on much the same basis as [they] are granted to students in the United States taking graduate training." If such deferments were given, it is generally believed, a large proportion of the

Youth Corps volunteers would reach the upper limit of the draft age without being called for compulsory military training.

Are any objections raised against the entire idea of having a Youth Peace Corps, regardless of how it may be operated?

Yes, a number of people doubt that it would really fill a useful purpose. They say: "Underdeveloped foreign countries need the help of highly trained experts in various fields, and Youth Corps members—in general—would not meet this requirement." Also, it is argued, numerous young people would seek to join the movement merely for adventure, and without any notion of performing valuable services.

Opponents feel that the Peace Corps would be a costly undertaking, and that it would yield very few benefits either to America or to the foreign nations concerned.

Advocates of the program stress these points in reply:

(1) "Successes achieved by privately sponsored groups already in operation show that there are many important jobs which our young people can perform overseas."

(2) "The youths would do much to establish friendship with the people of new and underdeveloped countries by showing that America is genuinely interested in those nations' welfare and progress."

(3) "The program would provide excellent training and experience for the youths themselves."

These are among pro-and-con arguments in the debate over a Peace Corps.

A different kind of youth program, a "Conservation Corps" that would work here at home, is also being discussed.

In 1959, the U. S. Senate approved a bill which would have created such an organization, but the House of Representatives did not vote on this proposal. Since pending bills do not carry over from one Congress to the next, any new measure on the subject will require Senate as well as House action if it is to take effect.

As an example of how the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) might operate, here is the plan that received approval in the upper chamber of Congress 2 years ago:

Young men in the 16-to-21 age group could serve for periods ranging from 6 months to 2 years. They would receive not more than \$85 per month, plus food, clothing, and other necessities. The size of the corps would be limited at first to 50,000 members, and eventually it would be increased to 150,000.

A major purpose would be to provide jobs for young men who are not in school and who can't find employment in private industry. As members of the YCC, these youths would work in national and state forests, help with soil conservation projects, build roads and other facilities in national parks, and so on. Most of them would live in government-operated camps.

To a great extent, the proposed YCC resembles the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) that existed from 1933

until America entered World War II. The CCC was established during a time of severe depression to help furnish jobs for youths and war veterans. At one time it had nearly 600,000 members.

People who favor establishing a new Youth Conservation Corps argue as follows:

(1) "It would provide constructive work, in wholesome surroundings, for thousands of young men who need jobs."

(2) "These men would perform valuable services for the nation."

(3) "While not designed primarily as a program to fight juvenile delinquency, it would help in this connection by reaching idle youths who might otherwise get into trouble."

Opponents of the Youth Conservation Corps idea reply:

(1) "There is far less need for such a program as a means of creating jobs today than in the great depression of the 1930's."

(2) "Conservation tasks in our national forests and elsewhere can be done far more efficiently by workers who are employed through regular channels."

(3) "This program would not help much in the fight against juvenile delinquency. Under present plans, the corps would be limited to young men 'of good character.' If a youth is really 'of good character' at the age of 16 or 21, it isn't likely that he will later turn to crime."

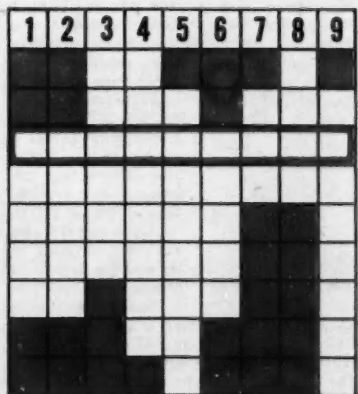
When the Senate voted on the Youth Conservation Corps measure in 1959, the program was favored by 45 Democrats (including John Kennedy) and by 2 Republicans, and was opposed by 15 Democrats and 30 Republicans. It remains to be seen what action the present Congress, and Mr. Kennedy as Chief Executive, will take.

—By TOM MYER

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

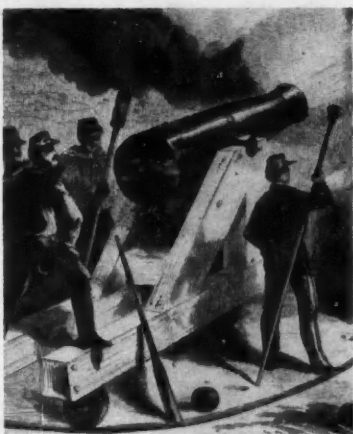
Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a U. S. geographical area.

1. Luis Muñoz ———, governor of Puerto Rico.
2. India and Pakistan share this river.
3. This famous river also flows through both of above lands.
4. Secretary of Defense.
5. India's capital (2 words).
6. For industrial use, India is greatly increasing ——— production.
7. Tiny Portuguese territory wedged into west coast of India.
8. Important Indian export.
9. Large city in northeastern India.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Jefferson. VERTICAL: 1. Jay; 2. Benelux; 3. Africa; 4. Taft; 5. Antwerp; 6. Truman; 7. Eyskens; 8. coal; 9. Flanders.



CANNON of the 1860's was a toy as compared with today's weapons

Today and Yesterday

Our Armed Forces

THE Department of Defense is now in its 14th year as the office charged with directing all the nation's armed services. It has, however, inherited traditions that date back to our victorious fight for freedom from Britain.

At the urging of George Washington, the Continental Congress created a Board of War as our first military establishment in 1776. This board functioned throughout the Revolution and the early days of U. S. independence.

Under the Constitution, Congress authorized a Department of War as the second executive agency of our new government in 1789. The department had Cabinet rank and was responsible for both Army and Navy affairs. Its first secretary was Henry Knox.

The new United States had fewer than 1,000 soldiers for Mr. Knox to direct. State militiamen were relied upon to protect our frontiers against unfriendly Indians for a long time. The Navy and the Marine Corps were without ships. The first naval vessels weren't ordered by Congress until 1794.

Recognizing the need for more attention to defending ourselves at sea, Congress in 1798 established the Department of the Navy as an executive agency independent of the War Department.

As new weapons were developed in the years that followed, reorganizations of military agencies took place from time to time. In 1908, for example, the War Department ordered its first military airplane—and thus was started our Air Force as a branch of the Army.

During World War I, the armed services worked out cooperative plans to some degree. World War II emphasized the need for such operations to a far greater degree. A Joint Chiefs of Staff was established then, and the idea of closer organization grew.

Congress set up the National Military Establishment in 1947, and renamed it Department of Defense in 1949. James Forrestal was appointed the first Secretary of Defense, with Cabinet rank. Separate Departments of Army (replacing the War Department), Air Force (independent of Army), and Navy were authorized—each with a secretary, but without Cabinet rank. The 3 service branches are under supervision of the Secretary of Defense.

Robert McNamara

Safeguards Nation

ROBERT McNamara sits in one of the hottest chairs of the Cabinet as Secretary of Defense. His job is to see that everything runs well in our military services at home and abroad—and to make sure that we are well prepared to fight for our freedom if necessary.

In doing his work, Mr. McNamara must try to maintain harmony among the services—Army, Navy, Air Force. This has seldom been easy for his predecessors, particularly in the past few years of rivalry among military men for leadership in the use of guided missiles and rockets.

The new secretary is aware of the difficulties before him, and knows that he has much to learn about our complicated defense organization. He is confident, nevertheless, that past experience as a business executive will be of value when he must make important decisions in his new post.

Born in San Francisco June 9, 1916, Mr. McNamara is now 44. He was a Phi Beta Kappa honor student at the University of California, from which he received a bachelor of arts degree. He also has a master's degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Secretary McNamara began his first military service in 1941 as a consultant to the Air Force on setting up statistical control systems. As a captain, and later lieutenant colonel, he served in both the European and Pacific theaters of World War II. He was given the Legion of Merit decoration.

In 1946, he and 9 other young men from the Air Force went to work for the Ford Motor Company. They were known as the "whiz kids" then, and had much to do with reorganizing the company for postwar business.

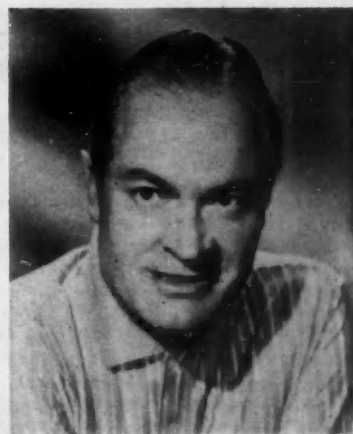
Mr. McNamara became President of Ford only last November, just after Mr. Kennedy was elected President. As Secretary of Defense, he will earn \$25,000 a year—a sharp drop from



Robert McNamara

his income at Ford of about \$400,000 annually. He also expects to lose several million dollars in profits on stock he must sell. He has to do this to meet requirements that a Cabinet officer shall not have financial interests in a company with which the government may do business.

Slender and about 6 feet tall, Mr. McNamara is fond of reading, skiing, and mountain climbing. Mrs. McNamara, the former Margaret Craig of California, has similar interests. They have 3 children: Margaret, 19; Kathleen, 16; and Robert, 10.



BOB HOPE will be on NBC-TV Wednesday, February 15, to present awards to some of our top athletes

See, Read and Hear

TV CHANNEL TESTING. We reported on CBS-TV Monday night shows January 23. Here's a similar review for NBC-TV on Monday evenings (all times EST).

The Americans (7:30, 1 hour). This new series may become one of the most popular of dramatic historical presentations available on your viewing screen this year—perhaps for 4 years, since it is devoted to events of the Civil War. For 1961, in any case, the series fits in with observance of the 100th anniversary of the conflict's beginning.

First, it appears that every effort is being made to be fair to both sides of a war that divided the nation. There was certainly no bias in the Harpers Ferry episode that we watched. If the impartial standard is maintained, "The Americans" can be of real public service.

Second, the well-known Henry Steele Commager is historical consultant, so a basis of accuracy in the succeeding episodes should be assured. This does not mean, of course, that the writers have refrained from using imaginary but plausible incidents to add color. Such a practice is quite acceptable in drama.

Third, there is a good deal of fighting and shooting, and some of the hand-to-hand fisticuffs may be somewhat overdone. Nevertheless, the show is absorbing, the settings are realistic, and the photography good.

Tales of Wells Fargo (8:30), a veteran of the westerns; often mixes good comedy with varying crises.

Klondike (9:00), an acceptable adventure series.

Dante (9:30). Mystery is its forte.

Barbara Stanwyck Show (10:00). The popular actress directs and usually plays roles in this drama series.

BOB HOPE will be on NBC-TV at 10 p.m. EST, Wednesday, February 15, as master of ceremonies for a program to honor both professional and amateur stars in sports. A number of TV and motion picture stars will be on hand to present gold statuettes to outstanding athletes in baseball, basketball, boxing, football, golf, tennis, and track. Winners of awards were chosen by sports editors in a national poll.

READING. From an editorial in a trade magazine:

"A demoralizing force has struck at the very roots of the American way of life. It brainwashes the young. It frustrates the ambitious. It impedes our nation's progress. This force is 'mediocrity' to which all are urged to conform."

Do you agree? If so, what do you think can be done about it? We'll be glad to have your opinions for the letter column.

—By TOM HAWKINS

The Story of the Week

Want to Try for a Merit Scholarship?

Are you starting the second semester of your junior year—or the first semester of your senior year in high school? If so, you are eligible to compete for college scholarships in an examination to be given March 7 and 11 by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

Many large business concerns make awards to pay part of the college expenses of qualified young people. The National Merit Scholarship Corporation, a nonprofit group, aids these firms in selecting talented students. On the basis of nation-wide competition, more than 1,000 Merit Scholarships will go to high school students.

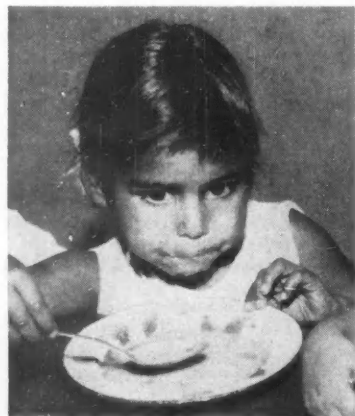
Students who win scholarships select their own colleges. They receive payments according to their individual needs, though amounts seldom go higher than \$1,000 a year.

The competitive exams are open to students in all public, private, and parochial schools in the United States and its territories. All who want to enter the competition should register with their principals as soon as possible.

For more information, write to: National Merit Scholarship Corporation, 1580 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

American Boy Scouts Begin Their 51st Year

Boy Scouts throughout the nation will celebrate their organization's 51st birthday this week. It was on February 8, 1910, that Scouting became a nation-wide movement in the United States. Members of this organization throughout the country will have special programs to honor the event,



IN COLOMBIA, this girl is eating a meal made possible by CARE—the U. S. relief agency that aids needy people around the world. You can help by sending donations to CARE, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D. C., or to any of the agency's branches that may be near your home. Just \$1.00 will pay for about 22 pounds of food.

which is being observed from February 7 through 12.

Altogether, there are well over 4,500,000 Cubs, Scouts, Explorers, and adult leaders in the nation today. Since the organization's founding, approximately 35,000,000 Americans have been active in Scouting.

During 1961, the movement will make special efforts to tell the public about Scouting's "aims and ideals."



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

The organization will also conduct events to thank groups that sponsor Boy Scout troops.

India's Spokesman—Prime Minister Nehru

Few men in history have become as closely identified with the destiny of their country as has Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India. The Indian leader not only helped free his country of British rule in 1947, but he has also guided his people much of the time since then.

Born 71 years ago of wealthy Hindu parents, young Nehru went to school in England. After studying science and law, he returned home to work as a lawyer. At the same time he joined the independence movement of Mohandas Gandhi.

Mr. Nehru spent fewer and fewer hours in his law office, and soon devoted full time to the independence movement. He became president of the Congress Party, which sought India's freedom.

The long battle for independence ended in victory in 1947, when India was freed of British control. But Mr. Nehru didn't rest. He took over the difficult task of guiding his nation.

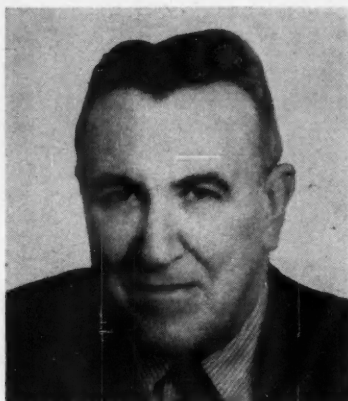
At times, the Indian Prime Minister has supported communist views in East-West policy clashes. However, he has also sided with us on a number of important issues, and he feels he is steering a neutral course for India (see page 1 story).

Under Secretary Is Good Friend of India

India knows she has a good friend in Chester Bowles, who is now serving as Under Secretary of State. Many Indians, including Prime Minister Nehru, remember him for his friendly understanding of their country and its people when Mr. Bowles served as U. S. Ambassador to the Asian land from 1951 to 1953.

In addition to living in India, the Under Secretary of State has visited many other parts of the globe, including Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. He has written numerous articles and several books on world problems.

Chester Bowles was born 60 years ago next April in Massachusetts. Soon after graduating from Yale University, he went to New York City where he became a successful advertising executive. When he felt he had all the money he needed, he retired in 1940 and entered public service.



CHESTER BOWLES

From that time to the present, Mr. Bowles has held a wide range of government posts. During World War II he helped run Uncle Sam's program to control prices on consumers' goods. Later he held a number of UN jobs, then served as governor of Connecticut, and afterwards became a member of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Federal Action to Fight Unemployment

"No Help Wanted" signs are appearing in more and more factories, shops, and offices across the nation. In fact, Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg estimates that there were more than 5,500,000 Americans out of work in mid-January. That figure is expected to go quite a bit higher before employment picks up in the spring.

The Kennedy Administration has already expanded Uncle Sam's program for providing needy families with surplus foods held by the federal government. In recent months, this food has been distributed to some 3,500,000 Americans in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

Other White House plans now under consideration include: (1) additional federal aid to help the states boost payments to jobless persons; (2) special government assistance to communities where a large number of citizens are out of work; (3) a speed-up in highway construction and other

similar programs to provide jobs for unemployed Americans.

We shall discuss these proposals in detail as they and other Administration plans for fighting unemployment are debated on Capitol Hill.

Nation Debates Issue Of Censoring Movies

Should individual states and communities have the right to censor movies before the films are shown to the public? "Yes," said the U. S. Supreme Court recently in a close 5 to 4 decision. A number of editorial writers and some other Americans are critical of this view.

The high tribunal, in reaching its opinion, took this stand: "The community has a right to protect its citizens from films that are immoral or that incite individuals to commit criminal acts. If a movie cannot be banned until after it is shown—as was the case heretofore—the damage may be done before the community can act against the film."

Critics of the decision argue: "The Supreme Court has opened the way to dangerous infringement on freedom of expression. If such censorship is permitted against movies, similar controls may be applied to the press."

Those who favor the Court decision argue that certain newspapers, if they do not reform themselves, should be censored. Opponents say this would be a very harmful practice. Later, we shall discuss the conflicting opinions on this subject at length.

Puerto Rico to Be Hemisphere "Workshop"

Puerto Rico will become a "meeting place and workshop" for the United States and its Latin American neighbors for solving problems and planning "great achievements." That is the plan of President Kennedy and Puerto Rican Governor Luis Muñoz Marín.

Puerto Rico has already become a favorite attraction for technicians, students, and medical experts from underdeveloped lands around the globe. They want to find out how the

A PAIR OF HIGH SCHOOL ACES

FRED MAZUREK, outstanding student-athlete at Redstone High School in Republic, Pennsylvania, is this winter mulling over some 70 college offers for scholarships. No high school youth in the country has attracted more attention among college coaches than has this 17-year-old senior. As



quarterback of the Redstone eleven, he climaxed 4 seasons of play by being picked last fall on every All-State team that was selected in Pennsylvania. He was voted the most valuable high school performer in a state that is noted for its fine football players. Fred ran for 1,014 yards (almost 7 yards a carry), and completed 36 out of 52 attempted passes. The 195-pounder was just as outstanding on defense where he proved himself a superb tackler and pass defender. He is also a high scorer in basketball, and a baseball pitcher whose feats have brought him many offers from big-league teams. Scholastically, he rates first in a class of 200. Outstanding ability in art and music are among the other attributes of this young student-athlete from southwestern Pennsylvania.

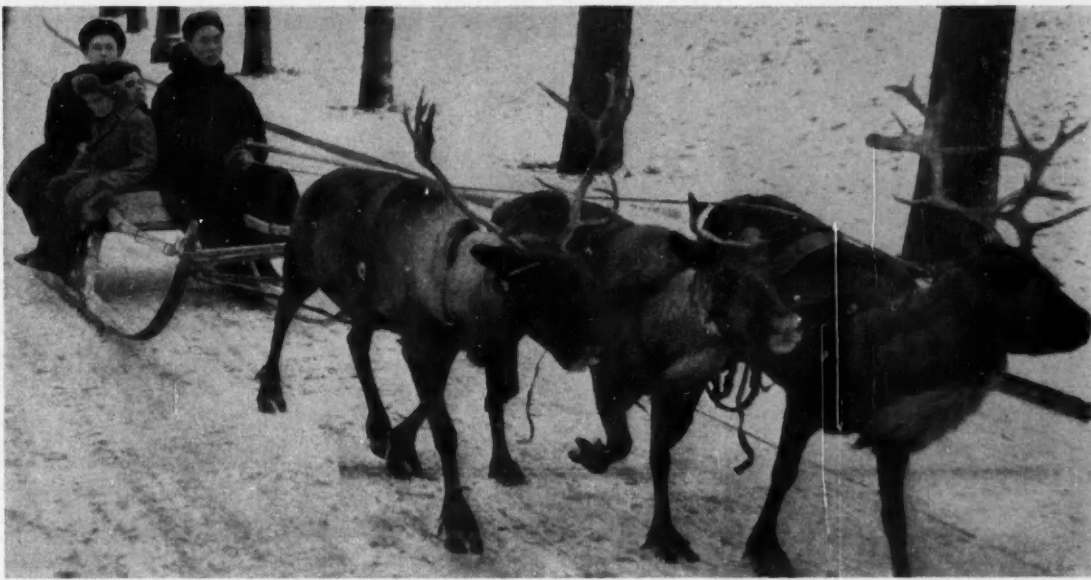


BRUCE KIDD, a high school senior from Toronto, Canada, is the brightest new star of the indoor track season. Only 17 years old, the slim youth was adjudged the outstanding performer of a Boston meet last month when he ran away from older and more experienced competitors in the

2-mile event. His winning time was 8 minutes 49 and 2/10 seconds. Bruce's main purpose in coming to the Boston area was to take college-entrance examinations at Harvard University. Learning that a big meet was scheduled for the next day, he received permission to take part. A remarkable running

prospect, Bruce has turned in a time of 4 minutes 10 seconds in the mile—a better mark than any other runner ever made at the age of 17. The Canadian youth, who turned to running one summer because he was "bored," runs for a Toronto track club since his high school has no team. In practice, he gets in at least 8 or 10 miles of running each day in addition to jogging over a newspaper route early in the morning.

—By HOWARD SWEET



SOME PEOPLE IN MOSCOW, Russia's capital, enjoy sleigh rides behind reindeer during the winter season

island has succeeded in conquering such diseases as malaria, how new industries have been established, and how illiteracy has been stamped out.

President Kennedy feels that far too few Latin Americans have had the opportunity to see the achievements that Puerto Rico has made with Uncle Sam's help. The President advocates programs under which such visits will be greatly increased. He also wants many more face-to-face meetings between U. S. and Latin American students, technicians, and educators.

With an area of 3,435 square miles—somewhat larger than Delaware—Puerto Rico is a self-governing commonwealth under the United States flag. The 2,349,544 islanders run their own affairs—except for such matters as defense and postal service which are under our federal government. Puerto Ricans elect their own governor and local lawmakers. They also send a delegate to the U. S. House of Representatives who may speak but does not vote on legislation.

People, Places, Events Both Here and Abroad

Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito may be relaxing controls within his country a little. At any rate, he recently freed a strong critic of communism from prison. He is Milovan Djilas, who was once the Red Vice President of Yugoslavia. Mr. Djilas became disillusioned with the way communism was working out in his country and sharply criticized its programs. When he was released after 4 years behind bars, he reminded friends that his views on communism have not changed.

The Southern Cameroons will vote this week on whether to join Nigeria or Cameroun—the 2 countries that are separated by the United Nations-supervised territory. Before Nigeria became independent of British rule last fall, she and England governed the Southern Cameroons together under UN supervision. When Nigeria won its freedom, it was agreed that the Cameroons would be given a choice of whether or not to remain as part of the former British colony.

The United Nations Security Council began new discussions last week on the future of the Republic of the Congo. There, the UN faces such

pressing problems as (1) what to do about the mounting strife between Congolese who support imprisoned Premier Patrice Lumumba and those who back President Joseph Kasavubu; and (2) how to keep up the strength of the UN peace force in the Congo. Certain African and Asian lands with troops in the global body's army are calling their soldiers home because of disagreement with UN Congolese policies.

Meanwhile, President Kennedy has ordered a substantial increase in American food shipments to the strife-torn Congo. The food is badly needed because of spreading famine.

"State of the Union" Speech Debated

There is much debate over the recommendations in President Kennedy's "State of the Union" message, covering such matters as employment, education, housing, defense policy, and foreign aid. His call for joint world efforts in such fields as weather forecasting has likewise attracted considerable attention. We shall deal with these and other points at length next week.

A Step Toward Better U. S.-Soviet Relations

When Moscow released 2 American flyers not long ago, one roadblock to better American-Russian relations was lifted. The big question now is: Does this Red action mean that Moscow will be more willing than before to agree to a reasonable settlement regarding the future of Berlin, disarmament, and the many other disputes between the 2 sides?

The 2 freed Air Force men were the only known survivors of an RB-47 reconnaissance plane shot down by the Soviets last summer. Our government has maintained all along that the plane was downed while flying over international waters. But the Reds continue to insist, as they have from the outset, that the craft was "spying" over Soviet territory.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) an analysis of President Kennedy's "State of the Union" message, and (2) Portugal.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Two women were returning from their first attempt at bowling. The husband of one, an inveterate golfer, asked with a raised eyebrow: "How'd you make out?" "Well," she said, "at least we didn't lose any balls."



"I wish I'd said that."

The human mind: A wonderful device which starts working every morning when you wake up and doesn't stop until you begin taking a test.

Employer: We can pay you \$60 a week now and \$75 a week in six months. Applicant: Thank you. I'll drop back in six months.

Man blames fate for all accidents, but feels personally responsible when he makes a hole-in-one on the golf course.

Chester Marks in the *Saturday Evening Post* says: "Many new modern houses have wall-to-wall carpeting, wall-to-wall windows, and back-to-the-wall financing."

When Eddie, the slow-moving and inefficient clerk in an office, was not in evidence one morning, someone asked the boss: "Where is Eddie? Is he ill?" "No, he isn't," the boss replied. "He isn't working here any more." "That so? Got anybody else in mind for the vacancy?" "What vacancy?"

News Quiz

Youth Organizations

1. Describe the proposed Peace Corps with respect to probable length of service, age limits, and salaries.
2. What are some types of work that the volunteers might perform?
3. Briefly discuss differences of opinion on the best size for the corps.
4. Give arguments for and against offering draft exemption to members of this organization.
5. Present some arguments for and against the Youth Peace Corps idea as a whole.
6. What would be the purposes of a Youth Conservation Corps?
7. Give supporting and opposing arguments as to the establishment of such a group.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not favor the creation of a Youth Peace Corps? If you were eligible, would you be interested in volunteering for such work? Explain.
2. Do you think our government should establish a Youth Conservation Corps? Why or why not?

India's Development

1. Why is it so urgent that conditions in rural India be improved?
2. What 2 nations emerged out of old, British-controlled India?
3. In what respects was last year a good one for India?
4. Name some of the resources on which Nehru's government is basing its hopes for industrial growth.
5. Why is India's "race" with China being watched so closely?
6. What is the biggest problem confronting the Indian government in getting its next 5-year plan into high gear?
7. How has the United States helped the Asian land in past years?

Discussion

1. How do you feel about India's "neutral" position in world affairs? Do you think she is wise to follow such a course? Explain.
2. Do you favor continued U. S. aid for that nation on the scale that we have been advancing it? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

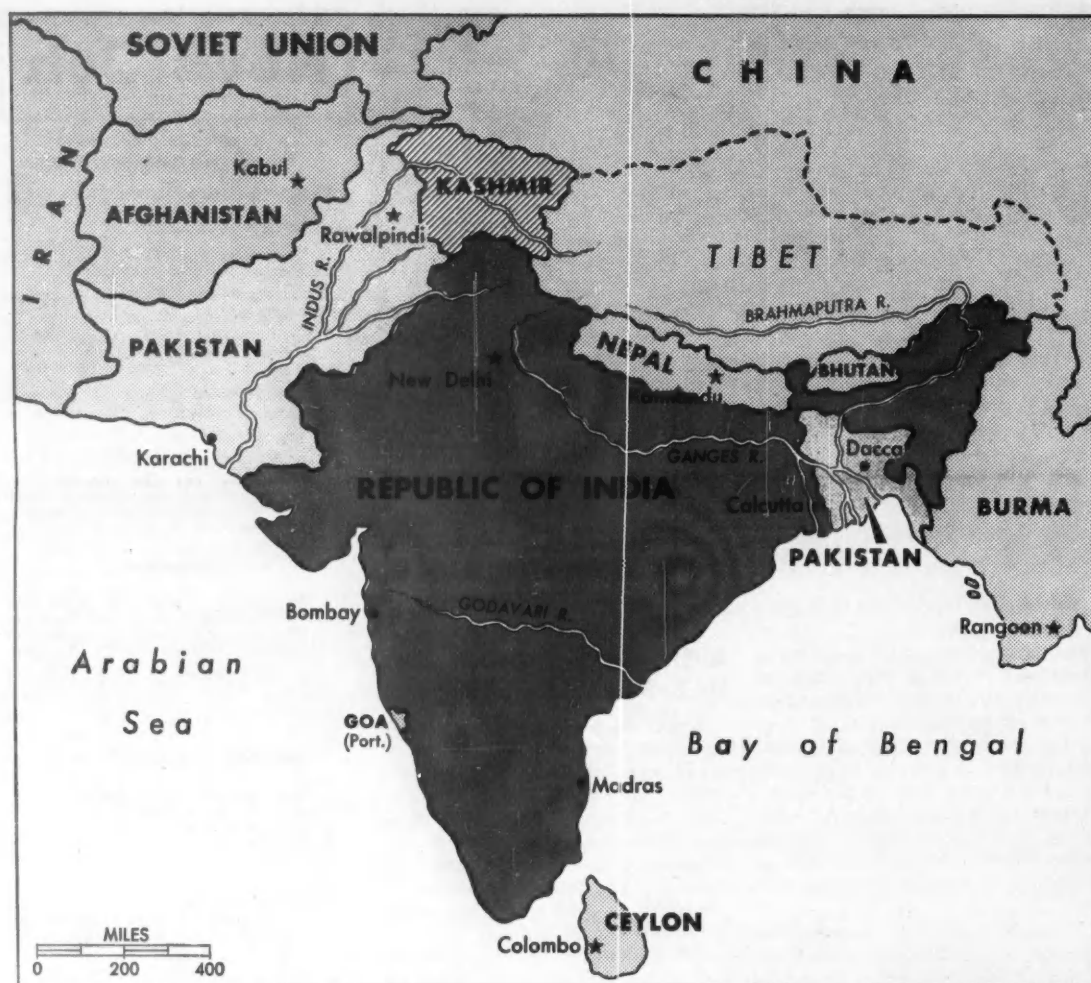
1. Tell something about the background of Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. On what grounds has the U. S. Supreme Court decided in favor of censoring movies? What are opposing views?
3. State some White House proposals to fight unemployment.
4. How does the Administration plan to use Puerto Rico as a "workshop" for U. S. and Latin American neighbors?
5. What move has Moscow made to help ease American-Russian tension?

References

- "Would a Peace Corps Be Useful?" by Michael Belshaw and Franklin Wallick, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, January 15.
- "The Proposed Federal Youth Conservation Corps," *Congressional Digest*, December.
- "From the Hair of Siva," by Helen and Frank Schreider, *National Geographic Magazine*, October. A trip along India's Ganges River.
- "The Indus: A Moral for Nations," by Eugene R. Black, *New York Times Magazine*, December 11. River agreement between India and Pakistan.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (a) subdue; 2. (c) standard; 3. (d) superior ability; 4. (c) illegally seizing; 5. (b) rebellion; 6. (d) mystery.



India's Progress

(Continued from page 1)

increased by about 40%. The output of such export crops as cotton and jute (a fiber used in making rope and burlap) has nearly doubled.

Thousands of acres of arid land have been irrigated, and worn-out soil has been fertilized. India's farmers are today using 3 times as much fertilizer as in 1955. To help get crops to market, about 80,000 miles of new roads have been built.

Nearly two-thirds of the farm population is now reached by the government's rural development program under which trained people are sent into the villages. There they guide the natives in crop growing as well as in handicrafts, health, and sanitation practices.

Despite the progress that has been made, the most critical problem facing the government is still to supply

enough food for its people. Because population is increasing by about 8,000,000 a year, food output must go up by about 2% annually just to meet the population rise.

Industrial headway. Last year, India made its best industrial effort yet—a 15% rise in production over 1959. During the past decade, factory output has gone up by more than 60%. Particular stress has been laid on the mining of coal, the production of steel, and the building of machines.

Today, factories are turning out electrical appliances, Diesel engines, cement, chemicals, textiles, automobiles, and bicycles. Other major industries include the processing of sugar and jute as well as the making of cotton cloth.

India has the resources to become a strong industrial nation. She has adequate supplies of coal and is believed to have the world's biggest deposits of both iron and aluminum ore. Her large rivers are ideal for the production of hydroelectric power.

Certainly the manpower is available for a vastly expanded industrial program. In fact, unemployment has long been a serious problem. During the past 10 years, some 6,000,000 new jobs have been created, but there are still millions of Indians without full-time work.

The country's economy is a mixture of private enterprise and socialism. Airlines, banks, life insurance companies, and part of the steel industry are run by the government. The majority of businesses, though, are in private hands.

Race with China. U. S. and other western officials are pleased with the striking progress that India made during the past 12 months, for Nehru's land is the scene of a much publicized test of democratic government in Asia.

India is striving to become a modern nation through democratic methods. Red China, on the other hand, is using communist methods in pursuit of the same goal. Other nations are closely

watching the progress of the "race."

In 1960, India was clearly the victor, as Red China was beset with farm shortages and other troubles. If India can continue its progress, democracy will be given a boost in Southeast Asia and Africa. But if Red China should triumph, communist prestige would be raised, and many of the new lands of Asia and Africa might adopt the communist system.

Adding drama to this competition has been China's aggressive action along India's northern frontiers. During the past 18 months, Red Chinese troops occupied certain remote areas that had always been considered under India's protection, and their acts aroused widespread resentment among the Indian people.

Western observers feel that the Red Chinese aggression may have opened Nehru's eyes to the true nature of the Peiping government. While still insisting that his country remain neutral in world affairs, he does not seem so disposed to side with the Reds on controversial matters as he sometimes was in the past.

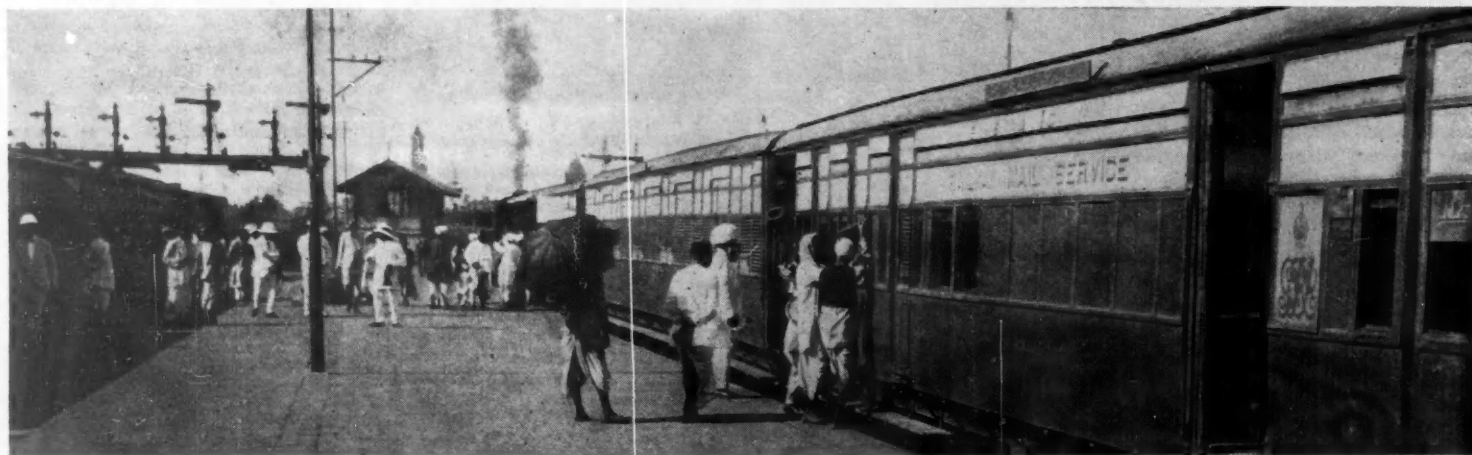
Third 5-year plan. The program scheduled to start on April 1 aims to open 20,000,000 more acres for cultivation and to make India self-sufficient in food. In the industrial field, the plan is to concentrate on boosting the output of coal and raising steel and cement production. The overall goal is to increase national income by 5% a year.

Another aim is to extend the school system so that public education is available to all between the ages of 6 and 11. The attempt will also be made to supply all of the nation's 550,000 villages with public health facilities and a good source of drinking water.

The entire program is expected to cost about 21 billion dollars. The Indian government is counting on supplying about 16 billions, but the remaining 5 billions—most of which will be used to purchase machines and necessary raw materials abroad—must be secured elsewhere.

The toughest problem that India faces in getting its next 5-year plan into high gear is to finance its foreign purchases. One way of doing so is to sell its own products abroad, take the foreign money it receives, and buy whatever it may need for its own uses.

While Nehru's government is making progress in the sale abroad of such items as tea, jute, and cotton goods, it seems impossible to increase these sales to the point where they will supply the necessary funds for the third 5-year plan. India encounters stiff



RAILWAYS are an important means of transportation in India, as are airways. Even so, travel is extremely difficult in many parts of the nation.

EWING GALLOWAY



THESE PEOPLE in Bombay are part of India's teeming population of over 400,000,000—the world's second largest

competition from other nations—like Japan, for example—that export many of the same goods. Moreover, many western lands impose quotas (that is, limit the amount) on the products that India sells to them.

Another way to finance foreign purchases is for Indian businesses to induce people from other lands to invest money in them. India could then use this foreign money to buy goods outside her borders. There has been some success along this line, but not enough. Most foreign investors don't yet have sufficient confidence in India's future to entrust their money there.

U. S. assistance. The most likely source of the money India is seeking—about a billion dollars a year—seems to be foreign governments. Because the United States has helped India substantially in its earlier 5-year plans, Nehru's government is hoping it can count on America for further aid.

Since India became independent, we have given or lent her more than 1½ billion dollars. We have supplied experts to train Indian technicians in health and sanitation measures, in improved farm practices, in the best industrial methods, and in ways to combat illiteracy.

We have also helped India meet food shortages. Last May, we agreed to sell that country 16,000,000 tons of wheat and 1,000,000 tons of rice over the next 4 years. The agreement will

make it possible for India to build a stockpile of grain in case of a severe shortage. Over the years, the Asian land has frequently felt floods or droughts that have resulted in widespread famine.

One of the early decisions of the Kennedy Administration will have to be whether or not to support large-scale aid for India in its new development program. The decision will be a difficult one this year because if we provide large quantities of dollars for India, she may spend part of the money in other lands, and some of these may take their dollar earnings and exchange them for U. S. gold. This has been happening in the case of many nations, and we are trying to stop the drain on our gold supply. At the same time, the United States wants to help India succeed in its program and thereby encourage the spread of democracy in Asia and elsewhere.

It is expected that a decision may be made before next month when an important World Bank meeting is scheduled to take place. At that time, U. S. officials will meet with representatives of West Germany, Great Britain, Canada, and Japan (all of whom are aiding India in one degree or another) to see what can be done about helping Nehru's government in its third 5-year plan. A program for collective action by the western powers may come out of that meeting.

—By HOWARD SWEET

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the American Observer dated January 9, 16, 23, 30.

Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for every wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. Most of the people of Laos, according to reports, (a) are bitterly anti-communist; (b) want their country to be neutral in the cold war; (c) favor Russia and Red China; (d) know little or nothing about the issues that underlie strife in their country.

2. An important waterway forming the border between much of Thailand and Laos is the (a) Yellow River; (b) Mekong River; (c) Thai River; (d) Vietnamese River.

3. Included within the Executive Office of the President is the (a) National Security Council; (b) Veterans Administration; (c) Federal Reserve System; (d) Atomic Energy Commission.

4. Of the following posts, the one which does not have full Cabinet rank is that of (a) Postmaster General; (b) Secretary of the Army; (c) Attorney General; (d) Secretary of the Interior.

5. French influence is particularly strong in the Canadian province of (a) the Yukon; (b) Manitoba; (c) Quebec; (d) Saskatchewan.

6. The capital of Canada is (a) Montreal; (b) Ottawa; (c) Vancouver; (d) Toronto.

7. One criticism of the United States expressed by many Canadians is that (a) Americans take Canada too much for granted; (b) we have not cooperated with Canada in developing the St. Lawrence Valley; (c) we do not sell that country enough of our goods; (d) we have not worked closely with our northern neighbor in setting up a hemispheric radar defense system.

8. A plan, under which the Secretary of Defense would have more direct control over the armed forces than at present, was recently submitted by Senator (a) Henry Jackson; (b) Hubert Humphrey; (c) Clifford Case; (d) Stuart Symington.

9. During December, an unsuccessful revolt took place against the government of Emperor Haile Selassie in (a) Ethiopia; (b) Saudi Arabia; (c) the Sudan; (d) Mauritania.

10. The United States presently leads Russia in (a) the number of earth satellites placed in orbit; (b) the size and weight of vehicles sent into space; (c) the amount of thrust possessed by our rocket engines; (d) all phases of space exploration.

11. During most of the early period of U.S. history, our policy was to recognize (a) any new government that seemed to have effective control of its people; (b) only those governments which acquired power through legal means; (c) only democratic governments; (d) only European and Latin American governments.

12. The Congo, before it became independent, accounted for a little over (a) 35%; (b) 1%; (c) 5%; (d) 75% of Belgium's annual income.

13. There have been violent protests from a large part of the Belgian population against Premier Eysken's proposal to (a) try to retake the Congo; (b) do away with the monarchy; (c) reduce taxes; (d) increase taxes and cut down on certain government services.

14. A Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, (a) upheld the "separate but equal" rule for public elementary and high schools; (b) rejected this rule for these schools; (c) ordered immediate integration of all colleges throughout the nation; (d) called for immediate integration of all public and private schools.

(Concluded on page 8)

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. No attempt was made to *quell* (kwél) the rebellion. (a) subdue (b) aid (c) publicize (d) prevent.

2. It was said that the mayor's conduct of city affairs would be looked upon in future years as a *criterion* (krī-tēr'ī-ūn) of good government. (a) mockery (b) low point (c) standard (d) rebirth.

3. The debater's *prowess* (prow'ēs) was well known. (a) viewpoint (b) weakness (c) style (d) superior ability.

4. The assistant cabinet minister was accused of *usurping* (ū-surp'ing) authority. (a) misusing (b) avoiding (c) illegally seizing (d) delegating.

5. Government officials were shocked by reports of the *insurrection* (in'sū-rēk'shūn). (a) inflation (b) rebellion (c) election outcome (d) enemy invasion.

6. The *enigma* (ē-nig'mā) concerning large sums of money in the senator's bank account hurt his chances for re-election. (a) scandal (b) rumor (c) evidence (d) mystery.



STUDENTS OF INDIA in a special drill during a youth rally as part of an educational show

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

15. In area, Canada is the world's largest nation.
16. The principal American effort to put a man into space is known as Project _____.
17. The Voice of America is operated by the United States _____ Agency.
18. Most of the goods that Canada buys abroad come from _____.
19. Brussels is the capital of _____.
20. The President's Cabinet consists of _____ members.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the correct person.

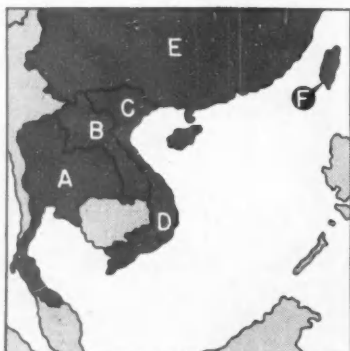
21. Arthur Goldberg
22. Robert McNamara
23. Lyman Lemnitzer
24. John Diefenbaker
25. Boun Oum
- A. Canadian Prime Minister
- B. British Labor Leader
- C. Secretary of Defense
- D. Laotian Premier
- E. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- F. Secretary of Labor

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter preceding the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in *italics*.

26. The orders were eventually *re-scinded*. (a) regretted; (b) forgotten; (c) issued; (d) canceled.
27. The Cabinet officer asked his assistants not to discuss *extraneous* matters during the conference. (a) confidential; (b) financial; (c) non-related; (d) complicated.
28. Debate over the merits of the program became *protracted*. (a) boring; (b) prejudiced; (c) prolonged; (d) bitter.
29. The rate of interest charged on the public loan was *exorbitant*. (a) excessive; (b) fair; (c) low; (d) customary.

Each of the regions below can be found on the map at the bottom of this column. Match the numbers with the appropriate letters.

30. Taiwan—seat of the Chinese Nationalist government.
31. Laos—scene of civil war between Reds and anti-communists.
32. North Viet Nam—communist nation suspected of aiding Laotian Red rebels.
33. Thailand—its capital is the headquarters of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.



ROGER BURROUGHS, travel agent, points to Portugal on world map to show customer one of places she might visit on a vacation tour of Europe

Interviews on Careers

Work of the Travel Agent

SURROUNDED by travel folders and mementos of exotic lands, Roger Burroughs works in an office in the nation's capital where he manages the activities of the Universal Travel Service.

"I usually get to the office at 9 in the morning," Mr. Burroughs reports. "First, I go over the morning mail, sorting out inquiries and recording payments received."

"During the course of the day, I talk to many clients, some of whom come to my office while others call on the phone. These clients include members of foreign embassies, representatives of educational and business groups, and private citizens. I help take care of their travel needs—from getting a railroad ticket to New York City to arranging for a round-the-world tour."

"Making arrangements for trips overseas involves many steps. I take care of a client's passport, visas (permission to enter other countries), information on inoculations needed to visit certain lands, and a host of other details—in addition to obtaining travel tickets and hotel reservations."

"Actually, the term *travel agent* is a rather broad one used to describe the work of people who plan and manage trips for others. In a small organization, one individual may do all the jobs connected with arranging the trips. In a large bureau, different jobs may be done by different persons."

"For instance, *salesmen* make contacts for an agency and try to sell its services. *Itinerary people* plan the routes that the traveler will take and, if requested, secure the necessary hotel reservations. *Guides* conduct group tours and do all they can to make the trip an enjoyable one."

Qualifications. "To be a successful travel agent, you should have a genuine interest in people and a liking for them," Mr. Burroughs points out. "Patience, and a friendly, outgoing personality, are 'musts' in this work." In addition, itinerary people and guides must be painstaking and they must be able to keep up with many details regarding rates, hotel accommodations, and tourist attractions.

Preparation. You can get the necessary training while on the job. A college education, though not essential, will provide a very good background for the work. Courses in art,

geography, literature, history, and foreign languages are particularly helpful in this work.

"If you hope to become a travel agent, a good start is to get a job as a ticket or reservations clerk at an airline office," suggests Mr. Burroughs. "Much of the travel—especially abroad—is by air these days, and work in this capacity will give you an opportunity to learn a great deal about the travel business. After you have gained experience along this line, you should have the background needed for work in a travel agency."

Another approach is to start as a clerk or stenographer at a bureau, and learn what you can about the travel business as you go along. Eventually, you may be sent on a tour in a minor capacity, or you may be given other assignments that require travel. Over a period of time, if you work hard, you will obtain the experience you must have to get ahead.

Earnings. As a beginner, your income is likely to be around \$70 or \$80 a week. Experienced persons generally earn between \$6,000 and \$10,000 a year, though some managers have much higher incomes.

Facts to weigh. "What I like best about this vocation is that it offers me an opportunity to meet many very interesting people," says Mr. Burroughs. "Also, the work is never dull, and it gives me a chance to travel from time to time on group tours. Incidentally, I also receive a 75% discount on my own travel expenses."

"Frankly, I find it difficult to point out any drawbacks of my work. At times, of course, people who constantly change their minds on where they want to go, or those who are never satisfied with tours arranged for them, can get on your nerves. But such individuals are few and far between in the travel business."

More information. Talk to persons who work in travel agencies. Look under "Travel Agent," or "Travel Bureau" in the classified section of your local telephone book.

—By ANTON BERLE

Pronunciations

Jawaharlal Nehru—jā-wā'hār-lāl nā'rōō
Luis Muñoz Marín—lūēs mōō-nyōs' mā-rēn'
Milovan Djilas—mē'lō-vān jē'lās

Readers Say—

The communists are eager to gain Laos. They can employ undercover methods to seek this "gateway to other lands" in Asia. Through a united effort, free countries should give more assistance to Laos in a drive to save that land.

JULIE ANGERMEIER,
Evansville, Indiana

I feel that the United States made a wise decision in breaking relations with Cuba. We have made clear that—patient as we are—there comes a time when our nation must act in the interests of decency.

FREDDIE MALONE,
Old Hickory, Tennessee

It seems to me that Canada should not continue to trade with Cuba. I feel that one result of this trading could be the strengthening of communist power in the Latin nation. The Canadians should go along with us in checking Cuba's unfriendly government.

BRIAN LOCKARD,
Finksburg, Maryland

I am nearly 18 and physically fit to serve in the armed services, but I do not feel qualified to choose our nation's leaders. A boy of 18, while he may be healthy and strong, lacks experience and understanding of many complex issues that are at stake in elections. The legal voting age should be kept at 21.

ABRAHAM NESES,
Kansas City, Missouri

It is my belief that the United States should not alone undertake major steps to settle serious global problems. We should first consult the United Nations and seek its support. We should also enlist the aid of our allies in efforts to lessen world tension, for in unity there is strength.

RONALD ADAMS,
Evansville, Indiana



One of the important problems now arising is that of medical care for the aged. It is my belief that an aid program should be conducted under a system similar to that of the present Social Security Administration, but should not be compulsory.

DAVID REJMER,
Berkshire, New York

Mr. Kennedy is right when he says that a long-range plan of federal aid to schools is necessary. The steady rise in the number of students should be kept in mind by those who work on this problem.

I favor using federal aid to increase teachers' salaries and for the construction of school buildings. Better pay will encourage teachers to remain in their profession.

GARY MILLER,
Summit, South Dakota

